

V. 10 May 76

N O R T H A F R I C A

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## ALGERIA

## FRENCHMEN SENTENCED IN ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE CASE

Algiers Domestic Service in French 2037 GMT 7 May 76 LD

[Text] The State Security Court has passed the following verdict in the trial of six defendants in an economic espionage case. (Rabir Abdelaziz) is sentenced to death; Michel-Andre Pelloie to 10 years in prison; Jean-Claude Chauchard to 3 years imprisonment. Michel Beaurin, Mohamed Ammar and Clifford Anthony were acquitted by the State Security Court of Mamea.

## FLN, FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY JOINT COMMUNIQUE

For the apparent text of the FLN, French Communist Party joint communique, published in L'HUMANITE, issued at the conclusion of a visit to France by an FLN delegation, see the France section of the 10 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

## AMMAN CHIEF EDITOR TALKS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI, JALLUD

Talk With Al-Qadhdhafi

FBI-MEA-76-91

Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 May 76 p 7 JN

[AD-DUSTUR Chief Editor 'Arafat Hijazi' interview with RCC Chairman Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi --place and date not given]

[Excerpts] There is constant movement in Libya these days. Processions, rallies, demonstrations and popular celebrations reach every part of the cities, villages, mountains and deserts, on the occasion of the restoration of relations between Jordan and Libya. I went to the fraternal country to find out the truth about the circumstances and situation in Libya following a period of 6 years of severed relations.

When I was invited to accompany Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to the Jandubah region, which is located in the mountains heights near Tunisia and when I was invited on the second day to accompany him to the An-Nawahi al-Arba' area in the heart of the Libyan desert, I met thousands of persons who had come to participate in the rally, which consisted of a speech delivered by Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, which should not have taken more than 5 minutes to give but actually lasted more than 3 hours.

Sitting in the marquee watching the crowds, the Libyan leader told me: Some of our Arab brethren used to ask us not to be too hasty in highlighting our Arab Islamic character. They criticized us when we decided to take back our land from the foreigners who had built farms and shops on this land. They criticized us when we refused to let in foreign tourists who had no Arabic in their passports. However, we proceeded to respond to the call of the martyrs who fought against colonialism from 1911 to 1936 and numbered 750,000 martyrs.

When Al-Qadhdhafi began his speech--which lasted 3 hours due to the many interruptions of slogans--horsemen astride their chargers interrupted him by firing in the air, thus recreating the picture of the old celebrations of the forefathers.

I asked Al-Qadhdhafi about his concept of Arab unity, which he believes that the late President [Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir] entrusted him with. [Al-Qadhdhafi]. My concept of unity is that it should be established in one entity including all the Arab countries within the framework of the Arab homeland in any kind of confederation. This unity can be achieved and can succeed, although the objective is not an easy one.

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NORTH AFRICA

## Talk With Jallud

Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 May 76 p 6 JN

[AD-DUSTUR Chief Editor 'Arafat Hijazi's interview with Prime Minister Jallud]

[Excerpts] I was still asleep after a long night spent with Libyan Revolution Command Council Chairman Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi on his tour of the An-Nawahi al-Arba' area when the telephone rang and I was told that the command was on the line. The speaker from the command was a Libyan officer who hastened to say: Brother 'Abd as-Salam is waiting for you at the airport. I inquired: Which 'Abd as-Salam?

He said in surprise: Revolution Command Council member and Prime Minister 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

I arrived at the airport an hour later. Major Jallud, whom I was meeting for the first time, was in the private reception hall. After exchanging greetings he accompanied me to his private plane saying: We are going to Tobruk.

When the small jet was airborne I told him: Actually I have a number of ideas and questions which we must discuss. The first concerns the political line of the Libyan revolution, its identity, principles and those with whom it agrees.

Brother Jallud, who is considered the number two man in Libya, began to speak frankly and in depth, which gave the impression that he was well versed in dialog, discussion and analysis. He said: First I must emphasize that Libya is part of the Arab homeland and that its religion is Islam. We have charted our foreign policy in three areas: the Arab, foreign and third worlds. Our relations with other countries are determined by association with the Palestinian issue, belonging to and commitment to the common fateful Arab issues. Our policy stipulates that we accept differences with these countries if these differences are inspired by or associated with the countries themselves and not with foreign influence. We are working hard to achieve liberation and unity and to strengthen Islamic rule.

I said to him: But what about Libya's interference in the affairs of other countries and its attempts to impose unity on other countries?

The Libyan prime minister glowered while refuting the accusation. He said: We know that our revolution has a special characteristic. Thus, we absolutely do not believe in exporting our revolution to any country and no attempt has been made toward this end. However, this does not prevent us from continuing our efforts to meet with any national line and attempting to coordinate with it.

The reason for our differences with other countries is our attempts to expand the sphere of the Arab movement because we believe in the need to be concerned about and join with the Islamic peoples and because we want the Arab nation to be able to move in the sphere of the Islamic peoples, who form a sizable proportion of the world. If we are able to lead a bigger group of people, this will serve liberation and unity. Thus, Libya's attention is directed to all the Islamic and progressive peoples who are suffering under imperialism in order to help them achieve liberation and consequently to enable them to participate with us in the battle of destiny.

Here I saw fit to turn with Major Jallud to speaking about the liberation battle. I told him: You must have witnessed and heard about the struggle and Al-Jihad movement in our people's uprising in the occupied territories. You must have noticed that the weapons of the West Bank revolution are nothing more than stones. Where are the endeavors of the Arab countries, including Libya, to turn the revolution of stones into a real revolution?